

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 10. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars, cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank. PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms. 45-tf.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER
Nov. 3, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTEELE KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsteele, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality. THOS. NEKERVIS

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Maclean, who is authorized to receive and settle the same. He has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D OWINGS

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1812. 9-tf

Wanted.

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.

January 25, 1812. 4-tf

TAKEN UP by Wm. Williams living in Lexington on the George Town road, one SORREL HORSE, 14 1-2 hands high, 8 years old next spring; branded on the near shoulder and buttock W. P. appraised to \$30.

MATTHEW ELDER, J. P.

October, 24, 1812.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,

By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.
January 22, 1813. 4-tf

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR, complainants against FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants. In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants John Lapley, Henry Nixon and Samuel Miffin, having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the said complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively, according to law. And this cause is continued until the next term.

(A Copy.) Attest,

THOMAS B. SMITH, D. C. F. C. C.

February 13, 1813. 7-tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

WE have lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDISE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

LEXINGTON, April 17, 1812.

TAKEN up by Em'l. Singleton, living in Jessamine county on Card's road, one Bay Horse, three years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, has a star in the forehead and a small snip on the nose, white bunch in the main and a lump on the near hind foot; appraised to \$35.

RICHARD LAFON.

October 28th 1812. 9-St.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walderman, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

BREEDERS OF GOOD HORSES

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL OLD QUICKSILVER.

IS now in good health and condition, and will stand the ensuing season, at my stable (where he stood last season) in Clark county, seven miles north east from Winchester, on the Grasslick road. The character and performance of this horse are too generally known to require a particular recital here. Terms of the season &c. will be published in hand bills before the season commences.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

February 10th, 1813. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

February 6, 1813.

Alien enemies arriving within the limits of the United States from foreign countries, are, immediately on their arrival, to report themselves to the marshal of the United States, or to his deputy, for the district within which they may be landed.

No Alien enemy can hereafter proceed from a port or place within one district of the United States, to a port or place within another district of the same, by land or water, without a Passport from the marshal or from the collector of the customs, as the case may be.

Alien enemies permitted to travel from one district of the United States to another district thereof, are forthwith on their arrival to report themselves to the marshal, to whom they are to exhibit their passport.

The Marshals and the Collectors of the Customs of the several districts of the U. States, are particularly charged with the execution of the provisions of this notification.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

Montgomery County, sc.

TAKEN up by Peter Helms, living on Slate creek, a SORREL MARE, nine or ten years old, 14 and a half hands high, a star and snip, both hind feet and the right forefoot white, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible: appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 20th of November, 1812.

A. HALL.

A COPY (ATTEST) M. HARRISON, C. M. C.

January 10th, 1813.

Montgomery County, sc.

TAKEN up by George Davidson, living on the Kentucky river, a bay MARE COLT with a star in her face, 2 years old last spring about 10 hands high, neither docked nor branded: appraised to \$6, Dec. 21st, 1812.

A COPY (TEST.) JOHN METCALF

8-36.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in a suit in chancery, wherein Joseph Linsy was complainant and Joseph Hostetter and others were defendants. Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 18th day of March next, on the premises, a lot of ground with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; lying and being in Lexington, and known in the plat of said town by its No. 20; adjoining the Baptist burying ground, fronting on main street and extending to short street. The purchaser will be required to give a negotiable note at 90 days with an endorser, to be approved by the commissioners.

JOHN HULL } Comrs.

JOHN MARSH } 8-St.

February 27, 1813.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fleming county, on Triplets creek, one BAY HORSE, ten years old, 14 hands & a half high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose, the off forefoot white, no brand: appraised to 20 dollars.

JOHN ROYSE.

Feb. 12, 1812. 8-36.

Jessamine County.

TAKEN up by James Baxter, living on Hickman creek a dark brown MARE about 5 years old last spring, and about 14 hands high, appraised to \$15—Also a Bay Horse, 3 white feet, about 5 years old last spring and about 14 1-4 hands high, appraised to \$15—Also a Brown Filly with a blaze face, one hind foot white, about 13 1-2 hands high, and about 2 years old last spring, appraised to \$15. January 6, 1813.

JOHN METCALF.

8-St.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Gibbert, in Jessamine county near the Court-house, a Bright Bay Mare, 12 or 13 years old, a few white hairs in her forehead, about 14 hands high, appraised to \$15. November 16, 1812.

RICHARD LAFON.

8-St.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

For Sale.

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer 46-tf Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.
Cotton by the Bale
White Lead of the first quality
Box Raisins
Prunes
Mackarels
Herrings
and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

W. MENTELLE

A MAP OF WAR.

IN the North West, including a great part of the United States, and also, a part of Upper and Lower Canada as far Quebec, now engraving by DAVID HUMPHREYS—will be published in a few days, corrected by a judicious hand, who has seen part of the country himself, and gained the rest from officers who returned from the last campaign. It includes Rivers, Creeks and Indian Towns, &c. hitherto unknown in other Maps, particularly, the waters of the Wabash, a plan of the battle of Mississinewa, with the names of the officers, will be inserted by itself, for the amusement of good soldiers—Merchants, Booksellers, &c. who will take more than one dozen, shall have a discount of ten per cent. those who wish to become purchasers, will please to leave their names and number of copies, at the shop of McCall, and Gales &c.

Lexington, March 9, 1813. 9-tfd.

STRAYED from last fall, eight SHEEP, their mark is both ears cropped, and the left is split; they had on when they left me, a dull knocking bell; if any person knows of the above sheep and will leave a few lines at the printing office, I will take it as a favour

LEWIS HAWKS,

Living 13 miles from Lexington, on the Shawnee run road. Feb. 13, 1813. 9-St.

Fayette County, sc.

TAKEN up by John McCord, three miles from Lexington on Clay's mill road, one BLACK MARE, eight years old, 13 hands high, off fore knee large; docked, no brands perceptible: appraised to \$7. Also a BRIGHT BAY FILLY, two years old next spring, near hind foot white, a small star and snip; appraised to \$7, before me this 13th day of February, 1812.

OLIVER KEEN, J. P.

9-St.

TAKEN up by Robert Orear, living in Montgomery county, about three miles from Mountsteele, one DARK BAY STUD COLT, supposed to be three years old last spring, no brand, and perceptible, hind feet white round the hoof: appraised to \$12

WILL OREAR, J. P.

January 7th, 1813. 9-36.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

In addition to the act, entitled "An act to raise an Additional Military Force," and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there be raised such number of regiments of infantry, not exceeding twenty, as in the opinion of the President may be necessary for the public service, to be enlisted for the term of one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said regiments shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one pay-master, one quarter-master, one surgeon, two surgeons' mates, one sergeant-major, one quarter-master-sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, one ensign, five sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, and ninety privates.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States in the recess of the Senate to appoint such of the officers authorized by this act, as may not be appointed during the present session; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, authorized by this act shall receive the like pay, forage, rations, clothing and other emoluments, (land and bounty excepted) as the officers of the same grade and corps, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the present military establishment.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regiments hereby authorized to be raised, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter by law established.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed in recruiting the force authorized by this act, shall be entitled to receive, for every person enlisted by them into this service, for the term specified, and approved by the commanding officer of the regiment, and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the sum of two dollars. Provided nevertheless, That this regulation, so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend, to musicians, or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent, in writing, of his parent, guardian or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing, which the persons so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to each man recruited as aforesaid, a bounty of sixteen dollars; but the payment of eight dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined some military corps of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said regiments shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension and under such regulations as are, or may be directed by law: Provided always, That the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: And provided also, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, & leave a widow, or if no widow a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive, half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years: but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: Provided always, that such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve for and during such period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall, and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or oppressors whomsoever; and that I

will observe and obey the orders of the President of the U. S. and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense, in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty five cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever an officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offence, he shall be allowed, his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each brigade one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay & emoluments as a major in the infantry.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act authorising the President of the U. S. to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," and the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act authorising the president of the U. S. to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps,'" be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of February next: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive the officers and men who may have entered the service as volunteers, under the said acts, of any rights, immunities, or privileges herein secured, or of the U. S. of the services of such volunteers, agreeably to the provisions of the said acts.

H. CLAY, Sp.

of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President

of the Senate pro-tempore.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

January 29, 1813.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized by & with the advice & consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major, to the first regiment of light dragoons, the regiment of light artillery, each regiment of infantry, and the rifle regiment, in the army of the United States, who shall receive the like pay, rations, forage, and other emoluments, as officers of the same grade and corps of the present military establishment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed, in manner aforesaid, one third lieutenant to each troop or company, in the army of the United States, who, if of cavalry, or light dragoons, shall receive the monthly pay, of thirty dollars, and of other corps, twenty-three dollars, and be allowed the same forage, rations, and other emoluments, as second lieutenants of the same corps to which they belong.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed to each troop or company, in the army of the United States, one additional sergeant, who shall receive the like pay, clothing, rations, and other emoluments, as sergeants of the present military establishment.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in order to complete the present military establishment to the full number authorized by law, with the greatest possible dispatch, there shall be paid to each effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted into the service of the United States, after the first day of February next, to serve for the term of five years, or during the war, an advance of twenty-four dollars on account of his pay in addition to the existing bounty, one half of such advance to be paid at the enlistment of the recruit, and the other half when he shall be mustered, and have joined some military corps of the United States for service; and a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, as heretofore established by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted after the first day of February next, by them for the term of five years, or during the war, and mustered, and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the sum of four dollars: Provided nevertheless, That this regulation, so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent, in writing, of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence, he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person during the time he may be performing a tour of militia duty, to enlist in the regular army of the United States, and the recruiting officers are hereby authorized to enlist any such person in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as if he were not performing such militia duty; and every person who shall enlist, while performing a tour of militia duty as aforesaid, shall be exonerated from serving the remainder of said tour; and the state to which he may belong shall not be required to furnish any other person to serve in his stead.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

January 20, 1813.

CONGRESS.

Speech delivered by the Hon. Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday, the eighth day of January, 1813, on the bill for raising an additional military force of twenty thousand men for one year.

[CONCLUDED.]

I am sensible, Mr. Chairman, that some part of the debate, to which this bill has given rise, has been attended by circumstances much to be regretted, not usual in this House, and of which it is to be hoped there will be no repetition. The gentleman from Boston had so absolved himself from every rule of decorum and propriety, had so outraged all decency, that I have found it impossible to suppress the feelings excited on the occasion. His colleague, whom I had the honor to follow (Mr. Wheaton), whatever else he might not have proven, in his very learned, ingenious, and original exposition of the powers of this government—an exposition in which he has sought, where no body before him has looked, and no body after him will examine, for a grant of our powers, the preamble to the constitution—has clearly shown, to the satisfaction of all who heard him, that the power is confined to defensive war. I claim the benefit of a similar principle, in behalf of my political friends, against the gentleman from Boston. I demand only the exercise of the right of repulsion. No one is more anxious than I am to preserve the dignity and the liberality of debate—no member more responsible for its abuse. And if, on this occasion, its just limits have been violated, let him, who has been the unprovoked cause, appropriate to himself exclusively the consequences.

I omitted yesterday, sir, when speaking of a very delicate and painful subject, to notice a powerful engine which the conspirators against the integrity of the Union employ to effect their nefarious purpose—I mean Southern influence. The true friend to his country knowing that our constitution was the work of compromise, in which interests apparently conflicting were attempted to be reconciled, aims to extinguish or allay prejudices. But this patriotic exertion does not suit the views of those who are urged on by diabolical ambition. They find it convenient to imagine the existence of certain improper influences, and to propagate with their utmost industry, a belief of them. Hence the idea of Southern preponderance—Virginia influence—the yoking of the respectable yomanry of the north, with the negro slaves, to the car of Southern nabobs. If Virginia really cherished a reprehensible ambition and aimed to monopolize the chief magistracy of the country, how was such a purpose to be accomplished? Virginia, alone, cannot elect a President, whose elevation depends upon a plurality of electoral votes and a consequent concurrence of many states. Would Vermont, disinterested Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, independent Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, all consent to become the tools of an inordinate ambition? But the present incumbent was designated to the office, before his predecessor had retired. How? By public sentiment—public sentiment which grew out of his known virtues, his illustrious services, and his distinguished abilities. Would the gentleman crush this public sentiment—is he prepared to admit that he would arrest the progress of opinion?

The war was declared because Great Britain arrogated to herself the pretension of regulating our foreign trade under the delusive name of retaliatory orders in council—a pretension by which she undertook to proclaim to American enterprise, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther;"—orders which she refused to revoke after the alleged cause of their enactment had ceased: because she persisted in the practice of impressing American seamen; because she had instigated the Indians to commit hostilities against us; and because she refused indemnity for her past injuries upon our commerce. The war, in fact, was announced, on our part, to meet the war which she was waging on her part. So undeniable were the causes of the war; so powerfully did they address themselves to the feelings of the whole American people, that when the bill was pending before this house, gentlemen in the opposition, although provoked to debate, would not, or could not, utter one syllable against it. It is true they wrapped themselves up in sullen silence, pretending that they did not choose to debate such a question in secret session. Whilst speaking of the proceedings on that occasion, I beg to be permitted to advert to another fact that transpired—an important fact, material for the nation to know, and which I have often regretted had not been spread upon our journals. My honorable colleague (Mr. McKee) moved, in committee of the whole, to comprehend France in the war; and when the question was taken upon the proposition, there appeared but ten votes in support of it, of whom, seven belonged to this side of the house, and three only to the other!

It is said that we were inveigled into the war by the perfidy of France; and that had she furnished the document in time, which was first published in England in May last, it would have been prevented. I will concede to gentlemen every thing they ask about the injustice of France towards this country. I wish to God that our ability was equal to our disposition to make her feel the sense we entertain of that injustice. The manner of the publication of the paper in question was undoubtedly extremely exceptionable. But I maintain that, had it made its appearance earlier, it would not have had the effect supposed; and the proof lies in the unequivocal declarations of the British government. I will trouble you, sir, with going no further back than to the letters of the British minister, addressed to the secretary of state, just before the expiration of his diplomatic functions. It will be recollected by the committee, that he exhibited to this government a despatch from Lord Castlereagh, in which the principle was distinctly avowed, that to produce the effect of a repeal of the orders in council, the French decrees must be absolutely and entirely revoked as to all the world, and not as to America alone. A copy of that despatch was demanded of him, and he very awkwardly evaded it. But on the 10th of June, after the bill declaring war had actually passed this house, and was pending before the senate (and which I have no doubt was known to him), in a letter to Mr. Monroe, he says: "I have no hesitation, sir, in saying that Great Britain, as the case has hitherto stood, never did, nor ever could engage, without the greatest injustice to herself and her allies, as well as to other neutral nations, to repeal her orders as affecting America alone, leaving them in force against other states, upon condition that France would except singly and specially America from the operation of her decrees." On the 14th of the same month, the bill still pending before the senate, he repeats: "I will now say, that I feel entirely authorized to assure you, that if you can at any time produce a full and unconditional

repeal of the French decrees, as you have a right to demand it in your character of a neutral nation, and that it be disengaged from any question concerning our maritime rights, we shall be ready to meet you with a revocation of the orders in council." Thus, sir, you see that the British government would not be content with a repeal of the French decrees as to us only. But the French paper in question was such a repeal. It could not, therefore, satisfy the British government. It could not, therefore, have averted the war. The withholding of it did not occasion the war, and the promulgation of it would not have prevented the war. But gentlemen have contended that, in point of fact, it did produce a repeal of the orders in council. This I deny. After it made its appearance in England, it was declared by one of the British ministry, in parliament, not to be satisfactory. And all the world knows, that the repeal of the orders in council resulted from the inquiry, reluctantly acceded to by the ministry, into the effect upon their manufacturing establishments of our non-importation law, or to the warlike attitude assumed by this government, or to both. But it is said that the orders in council are done away, no matter from what cause; and that, having been the sole motive for declaring the war, the relations of peace ought to be restored. This brings me into an examination of the grounds for continuing the war.

I am far from acknowledging, that, had the orders in council been repealed, as they have been, before the war was declared, the declaration would have been prevented. In a body so numerous as this is, from which the declaration emanated, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what would have been the effect of such a repeal. Each member must answer for himself. I have no hesitation, then, in saying, that I have always considered the impressment of American seamen as much the most serious aggression. But, sir, how have those orders at last been repealed? Great Britain, it is true, has intimated a willingness to suspend their practical operation; but she still arrogates to herself the right to revive them upon certain contingencies, of which she constitutes herself the sole judge. She waves the temporary use of the rod, but she suspends it in terror over our heads. Supposing it was conceded to gentlemen, that such a repeal of the orders in council, as took place on the 23d of June last, exceptionable as it is, being known before the war, would have prevented the war, does it follow that it ought to induce us to lay down our arms, without the redress of any other injury? Does it follow, in all cases, that that which would have prevented the war in the first instance, should terminate the war? By no means. It requires a great struggle for a nation, prone to peace as this is, to burst through its habits, and encounter the difficulties of war. Such a nation ought but seldom to go to war. When it does, it should be for clear and essential rights alone, and it should firmly resolve to extort, at all hazards, their recognition. The war of the revolution is an example of a war begun for one object, and prosecuted for another. It was waged, in its commencement, against the right asserted by the parent country to tax the colonies. Then no one thought of absolute independence. The idea of independence was repelled. But the British government would have relinquished the principle of taxation. The founders of our liberties saw, however, that there was no security short of independence, and they achieved our independence. When nations are engaged in war, those rights in controversy, which are not acknowledged by the treaty of peace, are abandoned. And who is prepared to say that American seamen shall be surrendered, the victims to the British principle of impressment? And, sir, what is this principle? She contends that she has a right to the services of her own subjects; that, in the exercise of this right, she may lawfully impress them, even although she finds them in our vessels, upon the high seas, without her jurisdiction. Now I deny that she has any right, without her jurisdiction, to come on board our vessels, upon the high seas, for any other purpose but in pursuit of enemies, or their goods, or goods contraband of war. But she further contends, that her subjects cannot renounce their allegiance to her, and contract a new obligation to other sovereigns. I do not mean to go into the general question of the right of expatriation. If, as is contended, all nations deny it, all nations at the same time admit and practise the right of naturalization. Great Britain herself does. Great Britain, in the very case of foreign seamen, imposes, perhaps, fewer restraints upon naturalization than any other nation. Then, if subjects cannot break their original allegiance, they may, according to universal usage, contract a new allegiance. What is the effect of this double obligation? Undoubtedly, that the sovereign, having the possession of the subject, would have the right to the services of the subject. If he return within the jurisdiction of his primitive sovereign, he may resume his right to his services, of which the subject, by his own act, could not divest himself. But his primitive sovereign can have no right to go in quest of him, out of his own jurisdiction, into the jurisdiction of another sovereign, or upon the high seas, where there exists no jurisdiction, for it belongs to the nation owning the ship navigating them. But, sir, this discussion is altogether useless. It is not to the British principle, objectionable as it is, that we are alone to look. It is to her practice. No matter what guise she puts on. It is in vain to assert the inviolability of the obligation of allegiance. It is in vain to set up the plea of necessity, and to allege that she cannot exist without the impressment of her seamen. The naked truth is, she comes, by her press-gangs, on board our vessels, seizes OUR native seamen, as well as naturalized, and drags them into her service. It is the case, then, of the assertion of an erroneous principle, and a practice not conformable to the principle; a principle which, if it were theoretically right, must for ever be practically wrong. We are told, by gentlemen in the opposition, that government has not done all that was incumbent on it to do to avoid just cause of complaint on the part of Great Britain; that, in particular, the certificates of protection, authorized by the act of 1796, are fraudulently used. Sir, government has done too much in granting those paper protections. I can never think of them without being shocked. They resemble the passes which the master grants to his negro slave: "Let the bearer, Mungo, pass and repass without molestation." What do they imply? That Great Britain has a right to take all who are not provided with them. From their very nature they must be liable to abuse on both sides. If Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear mark. The colours that float from the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen. There is no safety to us, and the gentlemen have shown it, but in the rule that all who sail under the flag (not being enemies) are protected by the flag. It is impossible that this country should ever abandon the gallant tars, who have won for us such

splendid trophies. Let me suppose that the genius of Columbia should visit out of them in his oppressor's prison, and attempt to reconcile him to his wretched condition. She would say to him, in the language of gentlemen on the other side, "Great Britain intends you no harm; she did not intend to impress you, but one of her own subjects; having taken you by mistake, I will remonstrate, and try to prevail upon her, by peaceable means, to release you, but I cannot, my son, fight for you." If he did not consider this mockery he would address her judgment and say, "You owe me, my country, protection; I owe you, in return, obedience. I am no British subject; I am a native of old Massachusetts, where live my aged father, my wife, my children. I have faithfully discharged my duty. Will you refuse to do yours?" Appealing to her passions, he would continue, "I lost this eye in fighting under Truxton, with the Insurgents; I got this scar before Tripoli; I broke this leg on board the Constitution, when the Guerriere struck." If she remained unmoved, he would break out, in the accents of mingled distress and despair,

Hard, hard, is my fate! once I freedom enjoyed, Was as happy as happy could be! Oh! how hard is my fate, how galling these chains!

I will not imagine the dreadful catastrophe to which he would be driven by an abandonment of him to his oppressor. It will not be, it cannot be, that his country will refuse him protection.

It is said that Great Britain has been always willing to make a satisfactory arrangement of the subject of impressment; and that Mr. King had nearly concluded one prior to his departure from that country. Let us hear what that minister says upon his return to America. In his letter dated New York, in July, 1803, after giving an account of his attempt to form an arrangement for the protection of our seamen, and his interviews to this end with lords Hawkesbury and St. Vincent, and stating that, when he had supposed the terms of a convention were agreed upon, a new pretension was set up (the mare clausum), he concludes: "I regret not to have been able to put this business on a satisfactory footing, knowing as I do its very great importance to both parties; but I flatter myself that I have not misjudged the interests of our own country, in refusing to sanction a principle that might be productive of more extensive evils than those to which we are now subjected." The sequel of his negotiation, on this affair, is more fully given in the recent conversation between Mr. Russell and Lord Castlereagh, communicated to congress during its present session. Lord Castlereagh says to Mr. Russell,—

"Indeed, there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in congress, I mean those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake, that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government. This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons in power, he seems to have misconstrued their readiness to listen to his representations, and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. But Lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his lordship addressed to Sir William Scott at the time." Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which Lord St. Vincent states to Sir William Scott the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice, and asks for counsel and advice. "Thus, you see," proceeded Lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this subject was entirely unfounded."

Thus it is apparent, that, at no time has the enemy been willing to place this subject on a satisfactory footing. I will speak hereafter of the overtures made by administration since the war.

The honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Bleeker), in the very sensible speech with which he favored the committee, made one observation that did not comport with his usual liberal and enlarged views. It was, that those who are most interested against the practice of impressment did not desire a continuance of the war on account of it, whilst those (the southern and western members) who had no interest in it were the zealous advocates of the American seamen. It was a provincial sentiment unworthy of the gentleman. It was one which, in a change of condition, he would not express, because I know he could not feel it. Does not that gentleman feel for the unhappy victims of the tomahawk in the western country, although his quarter of the union may be exempted from similar barbarities? I am sure he does. If there be a description of rights which, more than any other, should unite all parties in all quarters of the union, it is unquestionably the rights of the person. No matter what his vocation; whether he seeks subsistence amidst the dangers of the deep, or draws it from the bowels of the earth, or from the humblest occupations of mechanic life: whenever the sacred rights of an American freeman are assailed, all hearts ought to unite, and every arm should be braced to vindicate his cause.

The gentleman from Delaware sees in Canada no object worthy of conquest. According to him, it is a cold, sterile, and inhospitable region. And yet, such are the allurements which it offers, that the same gentleman apprehends that, if it be annexed to the United States, already too much weakened by an extension of territory, the people of New England will rush over the line and depopulate that section of the Union! That gentleman considers it honest to hold Canada as a kind of hostage, to regard it as a sort of bond, for the good behaviour of the enemy. But he will not enforce the bond. The actual conquest of the country would, according to him make no impression upon the enemy, and yet the very apprehension only of such a conquest would at all times have a powerful operation upon him! Other gentlemen consider the invasion of that country as wicked and unjustifiable. Its inhabitants are represented as unoffending,

* It is impossible to describe the pathetic effect produced by this part of the speech. The day was chilling cold, so much so that Mr. C. has been heard to declare that it was the only time he ever spoke when he was unable to keep himself warm by the exercise of speaking; yet there were few eyes that did not testify to the sensibility excited. *Art. Intel.*

connected with those of the bordering states by a thousand tender ties, interchanging acts of kindness, and all the offices of good neighborhood; Canada, said Mr. C. innocent! Canada unoffending! Is it not in Canada that the tomahawk of the savage has been moulded into its deathlike form? From Canadian magazines Malden and others, that those supplies have been issued which nourish and sustain the Indian hostilities? Supplies which have enabled the savage hordes to butcher the garrison of Chicago, &c. to commit other horrible murders? Was it not by the joint co-operation of Canadians and Indians that a remote American fort, Michilimackinac, was fallen upon and reduced, in ignorance of a state of war? But sir, how soon have the opposition changed. When administration was striving, by the operation of peaceful measures, to bring Great Britain back to a sense of justice, they were for old fashioned war. And now that they have got old fashioned war, their sensibilities are cruelly shocked, and all their sympathies are lavished upon the harmless inhabitants of the adjoining provinces. What does a state of war present? The United energies of one people arrayed against the combined energies of another—a conflict in which each party aims to inflict all the injury he can, by sea and land, upon the territories, property and citizens of the other, subject only to the rules of mitigated war practised by civilized nations. The gentlemen would not touch the continental provinces of the enemy, nor, I presume, for the same reason, her possessions in the West Indies. The same humane spirit would spare the seamen and soldiers of the enemy. The sacred person of his Majesty must not be attacked, for the learned gentlemen, on the other side, are quite familiar with the maxim, that the King can do no wrong. Indeed, sir, I know of no person on whom we may make war, upon the principles of the honorable gentleman, but Mr. Stephen, the celebrated author of the orders in council, or the board of admiralty, who authorize and regulate the practice of impressment!

The disasters of the war admonish us, we are told, of the necessity of terminating the contest. If our achievements upon the land have been less splendid than those of our intrepid seamen, it is not because the American soldier is less brave. On the one element organization, discipline, and a thorough knowledge of their duties exist, on the part of the officers and their men. On the other almost every thing is yet to be acquired. We have however the consolation that our country abounds with the richest materials, and that in no instance when engaged in action have our arms been tarnished. At Brownstown and at Queenstown the valor of veterans was displayed, and acts of the noblest heroism were performed. It is true, that the disgrace of Detroit remains to be wiped off. That is a subject on which I cannot trust my feelings, it is not fitting I should speak. But this much I will say, it was an event which no human foresight could have anticipated, and for which administration cannot be justly censured. It was the parent of all the misfortunes we have experienced on land. But for it the Indian war would have been in a great measure prevented or terminated: the ascendancy on Lake Erie acquired, and the war pushed perhaps to Montreal. With the exception of that event, the war, even upon the land has been attended by a series of the most brilliant exploits, which whatever interest they may inspire on this side of the mountains, have given the greatest pleasure on the other. The expedition under the command of Governor Edwards and Colonel Russell, to Lake Piora on the Illinois, was completely successful. So was that of Captain Craig, who it is said ascended the river still higher. General Hopkins destroyed the Prophet's town. We have just received intelligence of the gallant enterprise of Colonel Campbell. In short, sir, the Indian towns have been swept from the mouth to the source of the Wabash, and a hostile country has been penetrated far beyond the most daring incursions of any campaign during the former Indian war. Never was more cool deliberate bravery displayed than that by Newman's party from Georgia. And the capture of the Detroit, and the destruction of the Caledonia, (whether placed to our maritime or land account) for judgment, skill, and courage, on the part of Lieutenant Elliott, has never been surpassed.

It is alleged that the elections in England are in favor of the ministry, and that those in this country are against the war. If in such a cause (saying nothing of the impurity of their elections) the people of that country have rallied around their government, it affords a salutary lesson to the people here, who at all hazards ought to support theirs, struggling as it is to maintain our just rights. But the people here have not been false to themselves, a great majority approves the war, as is evinced by the recent re-election of the chief magistrate. Suppose it were even true, that an entire section of the Union were opposed to the war, that section being a minority, is the will of the majority to be relinquished? In that section the real strength of their opposition had been greatly exaggerated. Vermont has, by two successive expressions of her opinion, approved the declaration of war. In New Hampshire, parties are so nearly equivoiced that out of 30 or 35,000 votes, those who approved and are for supporting it, lost the election by only 1,000 or 1,500. In Massachusetts alone have they obtained any considerable accession. If we come to New York, we shall find that other and local causes have influenced her elections.

What cause, Mr. Chairman, which existed for declaring the war has been removed? We sought indemnity for the past and security for the future. The orders in council are suspended, not revoked; no compensation for spoliation. Indian hostilities, which were before secretly instigated, now openly encouraged; and the practice of impressment unremittingly persevered in and insisted upon. Yet administration has given the strongest demonstrations of its love of peace. On the 26th June, less than ten days after the declaration of war, the Secretary of State writes to Mr. Russell, authorizing him to agree to an armistice, upon two conditions only, and what are they? That the orders in council should be repealed, and the practice of impressing American seamen cease, those already impressed being released. The proposition was for nothing more than a *real* truce; that the war should in fact cease on both sides. Again on the 27th July, one month later, anticipating a possible objection to these terms, reasonable as they are, Mr. Monroe empowers Mr. Russell to stipulate in general terms for an armistice, having only an informal understanding on these points. In return, the enemy is offered a prohibition of the employment of his seamen in our service, thus removing entirely all pretext for the practice of impressment. The very proposition which the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Pitkin) contends ought to be made, has been made. How are these pacific advances met by the other party? Rejected as absolutely inadmissible, cavils are indulged about the inadequacy of Mr. Russell's powers, and the want of an act of Congress is intimated. And yet the constant usage of nations is

believe is, where the legislation of one party is necessary to carry into effect a given stipulation, to leave it to the contracting party to provide the requisite laws. If he fail to do so it is a breach of good faith, and a subject of subsequent remonstrance by the injured party. When Mr. Russell renews the overture, in what was intended as a more agreeable form to the British government, Lord Castlereagh is not content with a simple rejection, but clothes it in the language of insult. Afterwards, in conversation with Mr. Russell, the moderation of our government is misinterpreted and made the occasion of a sneer, that we are tired of the war. The proposition of Admiral Warren is submitted in a spirit not more pacific. He is instructed, he tells us, to propose that the government of the United States shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostilities whatever against the territories of his Majesty or the persons or property of his subjects. That small affair being settled, he is further authorized to arrange as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of his Majesty from the harbors and waters of the United States. This messenger of peace comes with one qualified concession in his pocket, not made to the justice of our demands, and is fully empowered to receive our homage, the contrite retraction of all our measures adopted against his master! And in default, he does not fail to assure us, the orders in council are to be forthwith revived. Administration, still anxious to terminate the war, suppresses the indignation which such a proposal ought to have created, and in its answer concludes by informing Admiral Warren, "That if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment, in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject." Thus it has left the door of negotiation unclosed, and it remains to be seen if the enemy will accept the invitation tendered to him. The honorable gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) supposes, that if Congress would pass a law, prohibiting the employment of British seamen in our service, upon condition of a like prohibition on their part, peace would immediately follow. Sir, I have no doubt if such a law were passed, with all the requisite solemnities, Lord Castlereagh would laugh at our simplicity. No, sir, administration has erred in the steps which it has taken to restore peace, but its error has been not in doing too little but in betraying too great a solicitude for that event. An honorable peace is attainable only by an efficient war. My plan would be to call out the ample resources of the country, give them a judicious direction, prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, strike wherever we can reach the enemy, at sea or on land, and negotiate the terms of a peace at Quebec or Halifax. We are told that England is a proud and lofty nation that, disdainful to wait for danger, meets it half way. Haughty as she is, we once triumphed over her, and if we do not listen to the councils of timidity and despair we shall again prevail. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out crowned with success; but if we fail, let us fail like men, lash ourselves to our gallant tars, and expire together in one common struggle, fighting for

"SEAMEN'S RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

Of the capture of H. M. S. JAVIA.
Copy of a letter from Commodore WILLIAM FAIRBRIDGE, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION,
St. Salvador, 3d Jan. 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo, at 2 P. M. in South lat 13, 6, and West long. 38, about 10 leagues distance from the coast of Brazil, I fell in with and captured his Britannic majesty's frigate Java of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men, commanded by capt. Lambert, a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1 hour and 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismasted, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded as per enclosed list. The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly, (among the latter capt. Lambert mortally), but by the enclosed letter written on board this ship (by one of the officers of the Java) and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been much greater than as above stated, and who must have died of their wounds previously to their being removed. The letter stated 60 killed & 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extracts from my journal. The Java had in addition to her own crew upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen to join the British ships of war in the East Indies; also lieut. gen. Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay, major Walker and capt. Wood of his staff, and capt. Marshall, master and commander in the British navy going to the East Indies to take command of a sloop of war there.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast and the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the United States; I had therefore no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ult. after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very tedious work, only having one boat left out of 8 and not one left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java, I proceeded to this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their parole, to return to England and there remain until regularly exchanged, and not to serve in their

Professional capabilities in any place, or in any manner whatever against the U. S. of America until said exchange is effected.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Wm. BAINBRIDGE.
Hon Secy. of the Navy,
City of Washington.

Boston, Feb. 19.
HONOUR OF VALOUR.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, Commodore BAINBRIDGE landed at the Long-wharf from the frigate CONSTITUTION, amidst salutes from the North-end artillery company at Hancock's wharf, and the Washington artillery at the Long-wharf. He was received at the landing place by commodore Rodgers, Captain Hull, General Welles, and other gentlemen of distinction, and escorted to the Exchange-Coffee-House by the New-England Guards. On his quitting his barge, and at short intervals, till he reached the Coffee-House, the assembled citizens greeted him with repeated huzzas. The confourse of people occupied nearly the whole space from the end of the wharf to the Coffee-House, and it was with difficulty the escort penetrated. On the vessels in the harbour, across the wharf and street, and from many stores, &c. were exhibited that flag which his services have contributed to honour. On the ensign which was extended across State-street, was inscribed the names of HULL, JONES, DECATUR and BAINBRIDGE.

We understand that Lieut. General Histro, taken in the Java, presented Com. Bainbridge with a very elegant sword on parting with him, as a compliment for his magnanimity and humanity towards the prisoners.

The following is a list of his Britannic Majesty's military and naval officers, parolled at St. Salvador, by Com. Bainbridge:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Lieutenant General | } Military Officers. |
| 1 Major | |
| 1 Captain | |
| 2 Post Captains | |
| 1 Master and Commander | |
| 5 Lieutenants | |
| 3 Lieutenants of Marines | |
| 1 Surgeon | |
| 2 Assistant Surgeons | |
| 1 Purser | |
| 15 Midshipmen | |
| 1 Gunner | |
| 1 Boatswain | |
| 1 Master | |
| 2 Carpenter | |
| 2 Captains Clerks | |

28 Officers.

323 Petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador, and 8 passengers, private characters, whom the commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without any restraint.

All the officers and seamen taken in the Java were parolled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of Jan. at St. Salvador, Brazil.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.

The FRAME of an English Seventy-four taken by an American privateer.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated on Tuesday. "In the midst of a severe snow storm, a valuable prize ship, loaded with sugar and rum, arrived at Marblehead, prize to Mr. Crowinshield's private armed ship, America. She has captured another vessel, which has arrived at Kennebunk with timber, comprising the whole frame of a seventy-four, of Quebec oak, from Quebec for London. Two more prizes to the America are hourly looked for at Salem."

The Hornet, we understand, arrived off St. Salvador, before the Constitution sailed for Boston. It is said, that there was lying at the former port a British sloop of war, of 22 guns. Lt. Laurence, of the Hornet, sent in a challenge to the commander of the sloop of war, and Com. Bainbridge pledged his honor not to interfere in the combat. The challenge, however, was declined. The Hornet remained on the coast, with the hope of yet meeting the sloop of war. The latter has, it is said, one million of dollars on board.

We learn that the Essex frigate, captain Porter, was off the coast of Brazil, and had captured a sloop of war and four merchantmen.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the house and lot in which I now live on short-street, a very convenient and new brick house, two stories high, 32 feet in front, and 22 back, made of good materials and well finished, together with a one story stone kitchen, 26 feet long, and 18 wide, divided in two rooms, and a small log house, and log stable. The lot fronts short street, 69 feet, and runs back 238 1/2 feet, to a street 30 feet wide—also a lot adjoining the above 57 feet 9 inches in front, and running the same distance back, with a two story log house, 22 feet by 16, also a log kitchen and brick smoke house, ten feet square—also a five acre lot, on the Georgetown road. Which I will sell altogether, or divide into one acre lots, to suit purchasers. All the above property will be sold reasonable for cash, and payments made easy by JAMES EADES.

Lexington, March 2, 1813.

PESTILOZIAN SEMINARY.

THOSE persons who wish their sons to receive the benefits of this new and improved system of Education, under the auspices of Dr. Joseph Buchanan, are requested to make application as early as possible to Lewis Sanders or Joseph H. Hawkins.

Lexington, March 6, 1813.

P. S. This request is made because it is expected the first class will shortly be filled—and when organized, no new pupil can be received in it, nor until a sufficient number apply to form a second class.

PETER HIGGINS.

TAKEN up by Abner Jackson, living in Jessamine county a Brown Mare, 9 years old, about 13 hands high, a star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on her under lip, appraised to 9 dollars.

February 1st, 1813.

PETER HIGGINS.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 9, 1813.

We copy the following article from a Pittsburgh paper, as it contains many interesting particulars relative to the late battle on the river Raisin. We may add, that it corresponds with the statements of many of the prisoners who have returned; except in this, that they represent the loss of the British and Canadians at 400 men, and the Indians at about 300 killed and wounded—and that it was expressly stipulated with the enemy before the surrender, that the wounded prisoners should be treated with humanity.

Since the publication of our last Mercury a number of the brave fellows who were made prisoners at the battle of French town, on the 22d ult. under general Winchester, have passed through this place on their way to Kentucky. They were paroled at Fort George, not to serve during the war against his Britannic majesty, or his allies, unless regularly exchanged. They came down the Canadian side from Malden to Fort George, crossed over to Niagara, and proceeded direct to Pittsburgh. They have since gone on by water to Kentucky. The best wishes of their country go along with them.

The editor has had the pleasure of conversing with a number of these gentlemen. From this source he lays the following facts before his readers. The advance of gen. Winchester to the river Raisin, or rather French town, arose from the ardent solicitations of the inhabitants of that place, and was undertaken with the approbation and at the desire of the whole army. The inhabitants of the town, being citizens of the United States, solicited the protection of gen. Winchester from the violence and outrage of the hordes of savages with which they were surrounded, and to whose brutalities they were daily exposed. The Wednesday succeeding the march of gen. Winchester for French-town, had been fixed on by these merciless allies of Britain, for the burning of the town and the butchery of its inhabitants. Gen. Winchester, yielding to the calls of humanity and desirous of protecting the American citizens from savage violence, advanced to their relief. The expedition under col. Lewis was as is known completely successful, and put our troops in possession of the town. On the 20th gen. Winchester, concentrated his troops amounting to 750 men, at French-town, 600 of which were posted in the pickets. The picket was formed in a half circle.

The attack commenced on the right wing on the morning of the 22d at beating of the reveille. Our troops were immediately ready for the reception of the enemy. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the firing of the alarm till the first discharge. The right wing sustained the shock for about twenty minutes when overpowered by numbers, they retreated across the river, and fell in with a large body of Indians stationed in their rear and were either cut off or taken prisoners. Two companies of 50 men each from the pickets sallied out and unfortunately joined the retreating party. The fate of the whole is uncertain, but our principal loss was in that quarter.

The left wing, with Spartan valor, maintained their ground within the pickets. The enemy's regulars made three different charges upon them. The shocks were received with distinguished coolness and intrepidity, and the enemy were always repulsed. Out of 400 regulars of the enemy, 150 were slain. We had five killed within the pickets and about 40 wounded. Gen. Winchester and col. Lewis had been taken prisoners early in the action, in attempting to rally the retreating party. About eleven o'clock, general W. sent in a flag informing that he had capitulated for the troops. The firing had in a great measure ceased at this time; and when the flag came in, so confident were the men of their success, that they merely expected it as a proffer for cessation of arms. Thus this brave little band maintained this tremendous action which lasted from day break to 11 o'clock, with their honor unsullied. It might not however, be understood as attaching any blame to general Winchester for entering into the capitulation. Opposed by the overwhelming force of the enemy, these brave fellows must otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

The British force consisted of about 2000 including Indians. In the rear were stationed a large body of Indians with a design to cut off a retreat, should it be attempted, but the left wing bravely kept their ground, and thus obtained that security which their valor deserved.

We come now to relate a part of the tragical story, at which every honorable and feeling heart must recoil, and which demands the prompt attention of government. After the capitulation, the American commanding officer remonstrated with the British officer on the necessity of protecting the wounded prisoners from the fury of the savages. The officer pledged himself to attend to it, and that they should be removed on the following day. But they were left without the promised protection; and on the morning of the 23d, the savage allies of a christian king, stripped and murdered all of them who were unable to march.

—If the vengeance of our country can sleep after such an act as this, then indeed may we weep over the ruins of the republic!

The fate of capt. Hart, one of the wounded, is peculiarly distressing. This gentleman had received a flesh wound in the knee; and had greatly signalized himself by his undaunted bravery. After the capitulation a British officer, a capt. Elliott, who had been a class-mate with him at Princeton college, waited on capt. Hart, and unsolicited, promised him his protection, declaring that the next morning, he would have him taken to his own house at Malden, where he should remain until his recovery. But Elliott broke his promise, and left him to his fate! On the next day a band of savages came into the house where he lay, and ruthlessly tore him from his bed. A brother officer caught him in his arms and carried him to another apartment. Here he was again assailed by the monsters. At length he bargained with one of them, and gave him a considerable sum of money to have himself taken to Malden. They set off, and after traveling about 4 or 5 miles, were met by a fresh band of these hell hounds, who shot the captain on his horse and tomahawked and scalped him!—Such are the allies of his Britannic majesty—and such the righteousness of his cause!

The prisoners were generally stripped of their clothing, rifled of their cash, and the swords of the officers given to the savages, notwithstanding a promise that the swords should be returned to them again at Malden; and as if all honorable warfare must cease, men whose education, talents, and general respectability ought to have entitled them to respect,

were treated by the enemy with all that haughty superciliousness which characterizes ignoble minds.

In the battle of the 22d, the British advanced in platoons to charge the pickets keeping up a street fire. The men within the pickets, with the most determined bravery and presence of mind, reserved their fire until the enemy advanced within point blank shot. They then opened a cross fire upon the enemy—their pieces well levelled—and thus they mowed down his ranks in such a manner, as rendered all his efforts vain, and compelled him to retire. Well may the enemy acknowledge, that he had a dear bought victory.

We have said that the British officers treated their prisoners with haughty superciliousness—We might have gone farther, perhaps, & said with provoking insolence. When an American officer urged the necessity of having the wounded put under the care of suitable surgeons—he was tauntingly answered, "the Indians are excellent doctors!"—"Yes" replied the American with spirit, "you have proven it on the morning of the 23d," alluding to the massacre of the wounded.

Although our brave men were made captives and disarmed, their spirits were unbroken—When offered the parole, for their signatures, they demanded to know "who were his majesty's allies?"—Even British effrontery was staggered at the pertinacity of the enquiry. The "compunctious visitings of nature" deterred them from acknowledging the savages, and they eluded a direct reply, by answering "his majesty's allies are known!"—"Yes! truly are they known. They are recorded in letters of blood!"

Why are these disclosures made? To show the people of the U. S. the merciless enemy they have to contend with. To awaken the dormant spirit of the nation. To steel their hearts and nerve their arms, for an awful display of that retribution which the cruelties of our unrelenting enemy justly entitle him to.

We close this article with the following statement furnished us by a gentleman in the staff department, who was an eye witness to the massacre of the wounded.

"On the morning of the 22d of January, at reveille beating, the detachment under general Winchester, at the river Raisin, were attacked by a party of British and Indians. The officers and men were ready at their posts to receive them, inasmuch as they were informed the preceding evening an attack would be made.—The detachment consisted of about 750 men, of whom about 500 were protected by a temporary breast work, composed of rails and garden paling. The remainder who had joined us the day preceding the action, were encamped on the right, somewhat detached, and unprotected by any kind of shelter. The attack was made with great violence on the troops without the shelter, who maintained their ground about 15 minutes, when an order was given to retreat within the picketing. In the confusion, that order was mistaken for a general retreat. On their retreat they were attacked by a large body of Indians who had been stationed on our rear in an adjacent wood, previous to the attack. The retreating party were thrown into considerable confusion.—Gen. Winchester, cols. Lewis and Allen, pursued and endeavored to rally them, which proved ineffectual. The party finding a retreat was in vain, resolved to sell their lives at the dearest rate, and fired until the last. Few of them arrived safe at camp. Gen. Winchester and aid, and his son and col. Lewis, were taken prisoners.—The party who remained in the breast work, kept up a constant and warm fire, until eleven o'clock, when a flag was brought in by gen. Winchester's aid, informing us, he had surrendered as prisoners of war, and requested our compliance. A surrender took place, and the men immediately marched off. About 450 capitulated. The wounded, amounting to 64, were left on the ground, under the care of Todd and Bowers. Two surviving surgeons, with a promise of protection from the commanding officer, col. Proctor, and that the wounded should be carried on the next morning in sleds to Malden. On the morning of the 23d, about sunrise, a large body of Indians came, plundered the wounded of their clothing, and every thing of value, and tomahawked and scalped all that were unable to march, among whom were some valuable officers, particularly captain Hickman. The remainder were taken prisoners, as they term it, and many are either killed or are still in their possession. Our loss is estimated at about 200 killed. Kentucky has lost some of her choicest sons, particularly col. Allen. Among the officers killed we recollect captain Simpson, (a member of congress) capt. Mead, Edwards, Price and McCracken, and many very valuable subalterns. The loss of officers was considerable. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained. Their loss of regulars of the 41st regiment, was estimated at 150, in making three unsuccessful charges. The force of the enemy was estimated by many of the British officers at 2000 and several assured me, their loss exceeded ours. During the whole of the action, a heavy cannonade was kept up by six pieces of artillery. Great preparations are making at Malden for Harrison's reception. Every male from 16 to 60 is drafted, and many were on their march to Malden. Indians are collecting from every quarter.—It is supposed a force cannot be collected at Malden to exceed 4000. The Queen Charlotte, Lady Mary, and one other vessel, is in the harbor, and they are preparing to build several other vessels on lake Erie, the ensuing spring. Many ship carpenters arrived at Malden, and more were expected."

At a meeting at Erie, Penn. of several officers who survived the battle of Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, of which the following is a list of their names—Captains Uriel Sebree, Samuel L. Williams, Coleman Collier and Richard Redloe—Lieutenants London Constock and Higgins—Ensigns Thomas M. Chinn and Joseph Harrow. Captain Williams was called to the chair, and John Bickley, one of the volunteers, appointed secretary. When the following resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is deemed necessary that our fellow-citizens should be informed of the late perfidious and brutal acts of the British government, performed by their officers at the battle of Frenchtown.

Resolved, That the following statement of the conduct of the British officers be published to our countrymen:

That when gen. Winchester was taken on the 22d Jan. 1813, and brought before Col. Proctor, the British commander, he directed the commanding officer of the American's (Major Madison) to surrender. Major Madison refused so to do, unless those who surrendered should be free from savage massacre: this was agreed to; and the British officers pledged themselves to leave a sufficient force with the wounded to protect them, and that they should be conveyed to Malden next morning. They likewise promised to return to the officers their arms at Malden.

Captain N. G. S. Hart, inspector to the N. W. Army being among the wounded, it was proposed by his friends that they should carry him with them—this they were prevented from doing by the interference of captain Elliott, a British officer, and an old acquaintance of capt. Hart's, who promised captain H. his special protection—to convey him in his own sleigh to Malden that evening, and informing him that he should be welcome to remain at his own house there, until he should recover.

Those were the promises of the British—Let our countrymen and the world see how they were fulfilled.

At the break of day next morning the savages were suffered to commit every depredation upon our wounded which they pleased. An indiscriminate slaughter took place of all who were unable to walk; many were tomahawked, and many were burnt alive in the houses. Among the unfortunate thus murdered, it is with regret and sorrow we have to name captains Hart and Hickman.

The arms of the officers, as promised, were ever returned. Every species of private property remaining in the tents, belonging to both officers and soldiers, was plundered by the savages.

Resolved, That in consideration of the high respect we hold the memories of both officers and soldiers who were thus cruelly murdered, by permission of the British commander Col. Proctor, and his subalterns, and those who gloriously fell in the field defending the only free government on earth, that each of us wear black crapes on our hats and left arm, for the space of ninety days.

Resolved, That a similar procedure, testifying their respect for those who were murdered and fell on that day, be recommended to our brother officers and soldiers who survived it.

SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS, president.
JOHN BICKLEY, Secretary.

The following officers were killed at the river Raisin, or are prisoners with the Indians.

Col. Allen	Capt. Hart
Capt. Meade	Capt. Price
Capt. Simpson	Capt. Edwards
Capt. McCracken	Capt. Edmiston
Capt. Hickman	Adj't. Logan
Lieut. Graves	Ensign Sharer
Doct. Montgomery	Doct. Irvin
Doct. M'Ilvain	Doct. Patrick
Doct. Davis	

We have received a Montreal account of the last battle on the river Raisin. Our force is represented to have been 1000 men, the British as amounting to 300 regulars, 150 militia & some Indians. The enemy boast of a glorious victory, diminish their loss to 26 killed and 150 wounded, and represent ours at upwards of 500 killed and 500 prisoners. They make Harrison's army to be destitute of provisions, and surrounded by Indians, say they took another army, and 300 hogs, after killing 100 men which had charge of the latter!!! They say the Indians acted nobly and praise them for their forbearance—but not one word is said, of the stripping of the prisoners, or their bad treatment at Malden. The more cruel the Indians are—the more nobly do they appear in the estimation of Englishmen. And yet we have men in our country, with hardihood enough to say, that England is the Bulwark of Religion and morality—and they go—unpunished!!!

General Winchester's force at the River Raisin did not exceed nine hundred—of which number 520 crossed the Niagara at one time after being paroled. Many fell into the hands of the Indians, and were purchased at Detroit—some of the prisoners yet remain in their possession, but will no doubt be liberated, when discovered by the humane and patriotic American citizens, residing in that country. Messrs. SMART & ABBOTT are named as being particularly active in effecting the release of their countrymen.—Our loss including the killed during the action, as well as those who were murdered on the succeeding day, is about 300.

The president has annulled the powers of Andrew Allen, as British consul for the eastern states, and has directed him to repair to Worcester and remain there until otherwise ordered by the secretary of State. Why all other such licensed spies, who like him have been collecting intelligence for our enemy, have not long ago been noticed in this way, has been a matter of wonder and surprise. But it is never too late to do good.

The volunteers of the 42nd Regiment, have elected Mr. Jan Morrison, Capt. Mr. J. R. Underwood Lieut. & Mr. H. B. Smith, ensign. We understand that the company has been accepted by the governor, and that those gentlemen are, or will receive commissions.

We understand that the governor has determined to call into immediate service, all the regular volunteer corps of Cavalry, and that they will be marched to Vincennes.

SYMPTOM OF SANITY IN CONGRESS. We rejoice to find that the House of Representatives has so promptly and decisively rejected the proposition of the committee of Ways and Means, to repeal the non-intercourse law.

The committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the bill sent by the House for regulating the employment of foreign seamen, have reported several amendments to it, which we understand do not materially affect the principle of the bill.

Brigadier Gen. Hampton will take the command at Buffalo, and should the bill reported by Mr. Williams be adopted, for the appointment of additional major-generals, gov. Harrison will be promoted.

Apprehensions appear to be entertained by general Wilkinson, of an attack on New-Orleans from English white and black troops, and he seems to have made preparations to give them a good reception. 1200 men of the 3d and 7th regt. had arrived at the English turn, where extensive barracks had been erected. The whole force, regulars and militia on that station, are represented as 5000 men. This will be further increased by genl. Jackson's Tennessee detachment of 1500 men, which we hear has arrived at Natchez.

We doubt however, whether the English will make this visit; having more use for their armies, for the defence of other points, to them of more importance than the temporary acquisition of New-Orleans.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington City, 12th February, 1813.
GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army serving on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War.
T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington City, 12th Feb. 1813.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Jonas Simonds, is appointed to superintend the recruiting district, of which New-York is the principal rendezvous, vice Colonel Macomb—Lieut. Col. Jonas Cutting, that of which Hartford is the principal rendezvous, vice Major Smith—Major Thomas Aspinwall, that of which Pittsfield is the principal rendezvous vice Col. Larned, and Lieut. Col. John Christie, that of which Canandaigua is the principal rendezvous, vice Lieut. Col. Milton—and these officers will repair to the posts assigned them without loss of time, and receive and act on all such communications as may be found in the several post offices addressed to their respective predecessors.

By order of the Secretary of War,
T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to publish this notice once in their papers.

MONTGOMERY & FOSTER,
MERCER Tailors, have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of articles in their line; consisting of superfine cloths, cassimeres, cords and velvets, Orleans cords and stockinet, waistcoatings of various figures, and of the best quality. Also trimmings, suitable for uniforms. Those gentlemen who will please to favor us with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and with dispatch and punctuality.
Lexington, March 6th, 1813. 10-sw
N. B. We have for sale, a few pairs of small shears, suitable for tailors, of good quality.

A Cotton Spinner wanted.

To whom generous wages will be given by the subscriber.—Testimonial's relative to competency and character, will be required.
THOMAS WALLACE.
Flemingsburg, March 4th, 1813. 10-ft

I HAVE FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of very valuable BROOD MARES, generally in foal by Knowley, among them the celebrated imported Arabian mare Zelma.—Ten first rate MILCH COWS—A WAGON—and other farming implements; about 100 Barrels of CORN—about 4 tons of prime HAY. Application may be made to Mr. Hukil on my late farm, or myself in this place.
DAN'L BRADFORD.
Lexington, March 9, 1813. 10-ft.

FOR SALE.

THE house occupied by the subscriber—the lot is 28 feet front—running back to short street, on which it is the same, the house is 25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley 5 feet wide in common, with the adjoining house, now occupied by the Branch Bank, which is also for sale—possession of either to be had 24th day of May next.—This property is now offered very low, the payments divided into 5 equal sums, in hand, in 1 2 3 & 4 years bearing interest.

LEWIS SANDERS,
Lexington, 9th March, 1813. 10-ft.

MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE celebrated Card Manufactory of White-more & Co. is removed from Boston to New-York, where it is now in complete operation, being much enlarged and improved by the New York Manufactory company, with whom I have established a correspondence, and have assurances that my orders will be particularly attended to, and executed with dispatch.—Persons wanting Machine or other Cards, will find it their interest in having their orders forwarded by me.

LEWIS SANDERS.
An invoice of well assorted goods to be disposed of, a part of the pay would be taken in good Hempen Yarns.
Lex. March 9th, 1813. 10-ft

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission Store, at the Stone House, on "Cheapside," next below the Market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality. Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Teneffine Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, &c. &c. Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

A Quantity of CASTINGS—Also four Bales prime MISSISSIPPI COTTON.

A constant supply of country made Wools, Hats, of superior quality.

Sales at Auction every Saturday and Court days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Will be sold on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. Five choice pasture lots, situated at the N. E. extremity of Mulberry-street in Lexington. Four of which are upwards of 20 poles square. On one is a well of standing water, and a pump, and almost constant stock water on three others. One half the purchase money to be paid in sixty, and the remainder in one hundred and twenty days, for which a negotiable note with a good indorser, will be required. A draught of the lots, may be seen at the auction room,

ALSO,
A pair of elegant silver mounted TEA URNS, a quantity of CASTINGS, and various other articles.

Cash for Hops.

A LIBERAL price will be given for fresh and clean picked Hops next fall, by John Coleman, at his Porter and Ale Brewery in Lexington.—Farmers will find it highly to their advantage to cultivate the above article, the quantity wanted annually will be considerable.
Lexington, March 8, 1813. 10-2m

Fayette County Secy.

TAKEN UP by James Kelley, living near the Walnut hill meeting house, one light bayberry roan Mare, with a black mane and tail, near hind foot and leg white nearly to the hock, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old; appraised to \$15.50.

Wm. DAVENPORT, J. F.
March 3, 1813. 13-3

POETRY.

From the Broome county Patriot.

Mr. MORGAN,

I communicate to you for publication, the following Acrostick, spoken extempore by Oliver Arnold, nephew to the notorious traitor of that name. This man was a soldier in the revolutionary army: although a worthless and debauched character, he possessed sufficient republican integrity, to resist the alluring offers of promotion, which were made him by his uncle on condition of his deserting and joining the British army.—General Arnold, despairing to make a traitor of his nephew and knowing his natural genius for poetry insisted on his giving a specimen of his talents.—After exacting a promise of pardon from his uncle, in presence of a number of officers, he began as follows:

ACROSTICK.

Born for a curse to virtue and mankind,
Earth's broadest realms can't shew so black a mind;
Night's sable veil your crimes can never hide,
Each one so great, they'll glut the historic tide.

Defunct—your measures will live,
In all the glare which infamy can give;
Curses of ages will attend your name,
Terrors alone will glory at your shame.

A mighty vengeance sternly waits to roll,
Rivers of sulphur on your trait'rous soul,
Nature looks back with conscious error, sad,
On such a tarnished blot that she has made,
Let hell receive you riveted in chains,
Damn'd to the hottest focus of its flames.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A person who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the public a remedy that chance has discovered.—An officer who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chaffing dish of fire in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow beeswax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and after having breathed some time in the vapor arising from it, he found the complaint in his breast greatly relieved. This observation, extremely interesting to himself, determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

This cure was much talked of.—Madame la Margrave de Bide was informed of it; and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy, in Doulach's hospital, upon a scullier, whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured. In consequence of which, the princess gave orders that the act should be published in the Carlsruhe Gazette. The same public paper confirms this recital; adding that this remedy has been experienced with equal benefit by several persons who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that many, even when their lungs were ulcerated, and who were entirely given over, had been cured by this simple remedy.

It should be observed, that the room in which fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about to inhale the vapor by degrees.—AURORA.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. LEE'S MEMOIRS OF THE WAR.

IN THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 10th the evacuation of Camden took place, and the British general proceeded to Nelson's ferry with the expectation of crossing the Santee in time to dislodge Marion, and Lee still prosecuting the siege of fort Motte.—Previous to his lordship's departure, he burnt the jails, the mills, and some private houses, and destroyed all the stores which he could not take with him. He carried off 4 or 5 hundred negroes, and all the most obnoxious loyalists accompanied him.

As soon as Green was informed of the retreat of the enemy, persuaded that Rawdon's first effort would be to relieve fort Motte, he advanced toward the Congaree, determined to pass that river if necessary, and to cover the operations of the besieging corps.

This post was the principal depot of the convoys from Charlestown to Camden, and sometimes of those destined for fort Granby and Ninety-Six. A large new mansion house belonging to Mrs. Motte, situated on a high and commanding hill, had been selected for the establishment. It was surrounded with a deep trench, along the interior margin of which was raised a strong and lofty parapet. To this post had been regularly assigned an adequate garrison of about 150 men which was accidentally increased by a small detachment of dragoons—which had arrived from Charlestown, a few hours before the American troops made their appearance, on its way to Camden, with despatches to Lord Rawdon. Captain M-Pherson commanded, an officer highly and deservedly respected.

Opposite to fort Motte, to the north stood another hill, where Mrs. Motte having been dismissed from her mansion resided in the old farmhouse.—On this height lieutenant Col Lee with his corps took post, while brigadier Marion occupied the eastern declivity of the ridge on which the fort stood.

Very soon the fort was completely invested; and the six pounder was mounted on a battery erected in Marion's quar-

ter for the purpose of raking the northern face of the enemy's parapet, against which Lee was preparing to advance. M-Pherson was unprovided with artillery, and depended for safety upon timely relief, not doubting its arrival before the assailant could push his preparations to maturity.

The vale which runs between the two hills admitted our safe approach within 400 yards of the fort. This place was selected by Lee to break ground. Relays of working parties being provided for every four hours, and some of the negroes from the neighbouring plantations being brought, by the influence of Marion, to our assistance, the work advanced with rapidity.—Such was their forwardness on the 10th that it was determined to summon the commandant.

A flag was accordingly dispatched to capt. M-Pherson, stating to him with truth our relative situation, expressing with decision the fate which awaited him, and admonishing him to avoid the disagreeable consequence of an arrogant temerity. To this the captain replied, that disregarding consequences, he should continue to resist to the last moment in his power.—The retreat of Rawdon was known in the evening to the besiegers; and in the course of the night, a courier arrived from general Green confirming that event, urging redoubled activity, and communicating his determination to hasten to their support. Urged by these strong considerations, Marion and Lee persevered throughout the night in pressing the completion of their works. On the next day Rawdon reached the country opposite to fort Motte; and in the succeeding night encamped on the highest ground in his rout, the illumination of his fires gave the joyful annunciation of his approach to the despairing garrison.—But the hour was close at hand, when this fallacious joy was to be converted into sadness.

The large mansion in the centre of the encircling trench, left but a few yards of the ground within the enemy's works uncovered: burning the house must force surrender.

Persuaded that our ditch would be within arrow shot the next day before noon, Marion and Lee determined to adopt this speedy mode of affecting their object. Orders were instantly issued to prepare bows and arrows, with missile combustible matter.—This measure was reluctantly adopted; for the destruction of private property was repugnant to the principles which swayed the two commandants, and on this occasion was peculiarly distressing. The devoted house was a large pleasant edifice, intended for the summer residence of the respectable owner, whose deceased husband had been a firm friend to his oppressed country, and whose only marriageable daughter was the wife of a major Pinkney who had fought and bled in his country's cause, and was now a prisoner with the enemy. These considerations powerfully forbade the execution of the proposed measure; but there were others of more energy, which applied personally to lieutenant Col. Lee, and gave a new edge to the bitterness of the scene.

Encamping contiguous to Mrs. Motte's dwelling, this officer had upon his arrival, been requested in the most pressing terms to make her house his quarters. The invitation was accordingly accepted; and not only the lieutenant colonel but every officer of his corps on duty, daily experienced her liberal hospitality, politely proffered and as politely administered. Nor was the attention of this amiable lady confined to that class of war which never failed to attract attention. While her richly spread table presented with taste and fashion, all the luxuries of her opulent country, and her sideboard offered without reserve the best wines of Europe—antiquated relics of happier days, her active benevolence, found its way to the sick and to the wounded; cherished, with the softest kindness, infirmity and misfortune, converting despair into hope and nursing debility into strength.—Nevertheless the imperative obligation of duty must be obeyed, the house must burn; and a respectable communication to the lady of her destined loss be made. Taking the first opportunity which offered the next morning, lieutenant Col. Lee imparted to Mrs. Motte the intended measure, lamenting the sad necessity and assuring her of the deep regret which the unavoidable act had excited in him and every breast.

With the smile of complacency this exemplary lady listened to the embarrassed officer, and gave instant relief to his agitated feelings, by declaring, that she was gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of her country, and that she should view the approaching scene with delight.—Shortly after, seeing accidentally the bow and arrows which had been prepared, she sent for the lieutenant colonel, and presenting him with a bow and its apparatus imported from India, she requested his substitution of these as probably better adapted for the object than those we had provided.

Receiving with silent delight this opportune present, the lieutenant colonel rejoined his troops, now making ready for the concluding scene.—The lines were manned, and an additional force stationed at the battery, lest the enemy, perceiving his fate, might determine to risk a desperate result, as offering the only chance of relief.

As soon as the troops reached their several points, a flag was again sent to M-Pherson, for the purpose of inducing him to prevent the conflagration and the

slaughter which might ensue, by a second representation of his actual condition.

Doctor Irvin, of the legion cavalry, was charged with the flag, and instructed to communicate faithfully the inevitable destruction impending, and the impracticability of relief, as Lord Rawdon had not yet passed the Santee; with an assurance that longer perseverance in vain resistance, would place the garrison at the mercy of the conqueror; who was not regardless of the policy of preventing the waste of time, by inflicting exemplary punishment, where resistance was maintained to only produce such waste. The British captain received the flag with his usual politeness, and heard patiently Irvin's explanations; but he remained immovable; repeating his determination of holding out to the very last.

It was now about noon, and the rays of the scorching sun had prepared the shingle roof for the projected conflagration. The return of Irvin was immediately followed by the application of the bow and arrows. The first arrow struck, and communicated its fire; a second was shot at another quarter of the roof, and a third quarter; this last also took effect, and like the first, soon kindled a blaze. M-Pherson ordered a party to repair to the loft of the house and by knocking off the shingles to stop the flames. This was soon perceived and captain Finley was directed to open his battery, raking the loft from end to end.

The fire of our six pounder, posted close to one of the gable ends of the house, soon drove the soldiers down; and no other effort to stop the flames being practicable M-Pherson hung out the white flag. Mercy was extended although policy commanded death, and the obstinacy of M-Pherson warranted it.

The commandant, with the regulars of which the garrison was chiefly composed, were taken possession of by Lee; while the loyalists were delivered to Marion among the latter was a Mr Smith, who had been charged with burning the houses of his neighbors friendly to their country. This man consequently became very obnoxious and his punishment was loudly demanded by many of the militia serving under the brigadier; but the humanity of Marion could not be overcome. Smith was secured from his surrounding enemies, ready to devour him, and taken under the general's protection.

M-Pherson was charged with having subjected himself to punishment by his idle waste of his antagonists time; and reminded as well of the opportunities which had been presented to him of saving himself and garrison from unconditional submission, as of the cogent considerations, growing out of the posture of affairs, which urged the prevention of future useless resistance by present exemplary punishment. The British officer frankly acknowledged his dependent situation & declared his readiness to meet any consequence which the discharge of duty, conformably to his own conviction of right might produce. Powerfully as the present occasion called for punishment, and rightfully as it might have been inflicted, not a drop of blood was shed, nor any part of the enemy's baggage taken. M-Pherson and his officers accompanied their captors to Mrs. Motte's and partook with them of a sumptuous dinner; soothing in the sweets of social intercourse the ire which the preceding conflict had engendered. Requesting to be permitted to return to Charleston on parole, they were accordingly paroled and sent off in the evening to Lord Rawdon now engaged in passing the Santee at Nelson's ferry.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

Copy of a communication made by colonel William H. Winder, to general Smyth, relative to the attack on the enemy's lines, opposite and below Black-Rock, on the night of the 27th, Nov. 1812.

BLACK-ROCK, Dec. 7th, 1812.

SIR—I should before, this have communicated the circumstances relative to the two enterprises of the night of the 27th, had not your presence enabled you at once to learn the general result, so far as was necessary to predicate other movements on; and had not my incessant occupation since, rendered it almost impossible to find the requisite time. I deem it however my duty, in justice to the gallant officers and men who formed a part of that expedition, to present to you such particulars as I have obtained from those engaged in it, and which have been confirmed by the prisoners who were taken.

Agreeably to your order of the 27th, lieutenant colonel Boerstler embarked with about 200 of the 4th, in 11 boats; and captain King of the army, and lieuts. Angus of the navy, embarked with 150 soldiers and 70 sailors, in 10 boats; between 12 and 1 o'clock of the morning of the 28th. The embarkation of both detachments was made with exemplary silence, order and promptitude.

The detachment of captain King having to ascend the river against the current, to arrive at the point of attack, I directed him to move off first, so that the detachment under lieutenant Col. Boerst-

*The deportment and demeanor of Mrs. Motte gave a zest to the pleasures of the table. She did it with honours with that unaffected politeness, which ever excites esteem mingled with admiration. Conversing with ease, vivacity and good sense, she obliterated our recollection of the injury she had received; and though warmly attached to the defenders of her country, the engaging amiability of her manners, left it doubtful which set of officers constituted these defenders.

ler having in some degree the advantage of the current, each party might arrive as nearly as possible at its point of attack at the same time.

The detachment of King and Angus was discovered by the centinels some time before it landed—and was assailed by a discharge of small arms from the centinels, and one or two discharges from a field piece at the Red House. Four boats out of ten nevertheless resolutely landed. The sailors under lieutenant Angus, with their characteristic impetuosity, rushed into the hottest fire, before the infantry could be formed after landing and sustained considerable injury. Capt. King, however, seconded by captain Morgan and Sprole, formed the infantry which did land as expeditiously as possible—and in conjunction with lieutenant Angus, volunteer Swartwout, and the brave naval officers, soon overcame all resistance there. He then turned to the left, and proceeded to storm the enemy's lower battery, which was vigorously assailed, and soon carried, and the cannon spiked. He then proceeded to the next battery above—which the trepidation of the enemy had by this time abandoned—and spiked the cannon there and broke the carriage. In the mean time, lieutenant Angus and volunteer Swartwout, and their party of sailors, had spiked the field pieces at the Red House, and had thrown them, together with two caissons, into the river—which having accomplished, he retired to the place of landing, where, finding only four boats, and being ignorant that the others had not landed, and seeing nothing of the infantry, he concluding that either they had been made prisoners or had deserted him; and in consequence immediately embarked his men with his wounded prisoner, lieutenant King of the Royal Artillery, and returned round the lower end of Squaw Island again to the navy yard. In consequence of this unfortunate mistake, which arose from the failure of six of the boats to make their landing, captain King with captains Sprole and Morgan, and about 60 men, were left on the other shore.

Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler with his detachment had in the mean time proceeded down the river to attack and destroy the party stationed at Frenchman's creek, and the bridge over it.

The discovery of the party under captain King and lieutenant Angus at so early a period, and the consequent firing, had alarmed the centinels and party near Frenchman's creek, and lieutenant-colonel Boerstler immediately pushed to strike the shore at the nearest point, which, with a want of the knowledge of the localities of the place and the darkness of the night, occasioned him to land from a quarter to half a mile above the bridge—not without having received the fire of the centinels and a small party, and having a picket guard of about thirty men of the 49th drawn up and advancing upon them at the moment of landing. Four of his boats, misled by the darkness of the night, or the inexperienced rowers, being unable to force them across the current, fell below near the bridge, and were forced to retire by the party of the enemy stationed there.

The companies of captains Montgomery and Lane, and a part of Sullivan's company under lieutenant Kearney, however, effected their landing with lieutenant Boerstler. The boat in which lieutenant Boerstler was with captain Lane and twenty men, first reached the shore. These were formed as well, and as quick as possible ordered to fire on the enemy—which was done with much gallantry, but not without some confusion, inseparable from darkness, in the face of an enemy ready to receive them, of whose numbers they were ignorant, and by men and officers for the first time engaged in a contest. The exertions of lieutenant Boerstler to keep his party in order, threw him somewhat in advance, and he was saved from the bayonet of one of the enemy by his presence of mind and promptitude in shooting him down with his pistol. An encouraging command at that moment brought the bayonets of his party in contact with those of the enemy, and they fled with precipitation, leaving several dead and two prisoners. The pursuit was pressed to the bridge. Several of the axes were in the boats which had not landed, and the necessity of encountering the enemy at the moment of landing occasioned those that were in the boats that had reached the shore to be left. A party however was detached under lieutenant Waring, to break up the bridge by any means which they could find: and about one third of the planks were actually removed.

At this time all was silent with the parties under capt. King and lieutenant Angus—and lieutenant Col. Boerstler supposed them either repelled or successful. At this moment lieutenant Woodward, commanding the boat guard, made a corporal and a private of the 49th prisoners, and learned that the whole force from fort Erie were coming down upon them, and that two hundred were within a few minutes' march of the boats. He immediately dispatched a messenger to inform lieutenant Col. Boerstler, who formed his party, hastened up to the boats, and a small distance above the boats discovered a considerable party of the enemy formed. Lieutenant Col. Boerstler by a feint in giving the title of field officers to captains, and battalions to companies in loud orders, endeavored to alarm the enemy by the apprehension of being out-numbered, ordered a fire and then a charge—the enemy fled without giving a chance to reach him.

The order being not to attempt to hold possession, lieutenant Col. Boerstler deemed it advisable to embark his troops to return—judging, as has since been ascertained, that the whole force from fort Erie was approaching.

The success of captain King and lieutenant Angus had led the enemy to suppose that a large force had landed with them, and instead therefore, of coming down the river, they passed through the fields between the batteries and the woods, and came into the river road between the batteries and Frenchman's creek—probably without knowing that lieutenant Col. Boerstler's detachment had landed below—and when they found their advance dispersed by what, from lieutenant Col. Boerstler's point they had supposed a large party, they again turned off to the left through the fields, passed round the bridge and concentrated their force below.

Had lieutenant Col. Boerstler known that the party of captain King had been successful, a junction might have been made, and every thing accomplished. But no was justified in supposing that as the enemy's force had passed down by the point of captain King's attack, he had been beaten off or taken—and under that supposition it therefore became necessary for him immediately to embark.

Captain King with Morgan and Sprole, after accomplishing their object, and finding the boats gone, proceeded down the river—and near Frenchman's creek found two of the enemy's boats, in which Morgan and Sprole, with about half the detachment and their prisoners, embarked about day, and returned to our shore; captain King gallantly refusing to leave the shore unless all his men could accompany him.

Lieut. Waring, with eight men employed in breaking up the bridge, were left, notwithstanding lieutenant Col. Boerstler in the most pointed manner, enquired several times after the party were on board, and before they put off, whether every one was on board. It was too dark to see, and he was left. You know the manner in which I saved him the next morning—and of the manner in which my attempt to land with the 14th and part of the 23d was frustrated.

I cannot close this communication, without expressing my high sense of the cool, intrepid and collected manner in which lieutenant Col. Boerstler and the officers and men under him, conducted themselves in this, their first essay in practical war, under circumstances well calculated to have confused, distracted and intimidated veteran soldiers.

Captain King has placed his gallantry and magnanimity in a conspicuous point of view, by his storming the enemy's batteries and refusing to desert his men.

Lieutenant Angus and such of his men as landed, maintained the high character of American tars. He was unfortunately and necessarily misled by the absence of so many boats—and from this cause it arose, that we remained ignorant of the actual state of the enemy's shore, until it was too late to profit by it. I think, however, there is no man who would not have acted, under similar circumstances, as lieutenant Angus did.

Lieut. Col. Boerstler has shewn by this night, that he is adequate to command in very trying and perplexing circumstances—and capt. King has manifested most fully his character for gallantry and courage.

I cannot pretend to particularize the merits of others, where all who landed under the respective commands of these gentlemen, conducted themselves in the handsomest manner.

I am, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient serv't.

(Signed) W. H. WINDER,
Col. 14th Infantry, U. S. Army
Brig. Gen. Alexander Smyth,
Commanding Centre Army.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jr. DRUGGIST, No. 196, Market street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friendly customers throughout the western country, for their liberal remittances and extensive orders during the last two months—and informs them that he has now on hand as good an assortment of *Drugs & Medicines*, as any one in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale on his usual terms, pledging himself to his friends, that their orders shall be executed with that punctuality and integrity which has always characterized his extensive establishment. His friends are also informed that his *DRUG STORE* is regularly inspected by order of government, for the better supply of the army of the United States, and that no article ever finds admittance into his store, but of the first quality.

Although some articles in the drug line have taken a very considerable rise, partly on account of the interruptions to trade, and partly on account of a grasping disposition prevailing among a few would-be monopolizers; yet although the former cause may continue to exist, the times will compel the latter to do away itself, and articles now kept hoarded, will soon find their way into the market, where the regular dealer will have it in his power to purchase and dispose of them on better terms, than the original holder. 51-1f

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber in Lexington, on the 24th of December, ONE BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 14 years old, a small blaze in her face, a white spot on her shoulders, occasioned by the gird of the collar—no other marks recollected, natural trotter. Also, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, fourteen and a half hands high, two small white spots in her face, one a little larger than the other; the Sorrel has several white spots under her belly, and on her flank something like a scald, a lofty carriage, and a natural trotter—went off on Sunday the twenty fourth of January. Whosoever will give any information so that I get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by Charles McDonald Watchman for the town of Lexington.

February, 1st, 1813.

5-1f